

THE WARREN EXPRESS.

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The Traitors in Congress.

We showed yesterday that the disunion Democratic party was responsible for the non-organization of the House of Representatives. We showed that while the Republicans numbered more than any of the factions in the House, still the factious spirit would not permit them to organize nor do they themselves. The opposition to the Republicans would not unite and put a Speaker in the chair, nor suffer their opponents to do it.

We said yesterday that in our judgment this determination on part of the Democratic party was to hasten what they much desired, a dissolution of this Union. If the House of Representatives can not be organized, evidently the most fearful consequences are to be apprehended. On almost every occasion when a Democratic speaker expresses himself, he is in favor of disunion. He is in favor of dissolution if the Republicans elect a Speaker. He is in favor of dissolution if the Republicans elect a President.

And in truth and fact the leaders of the Democratic party, now in Congress, are in favor of the dissolution of this Union any how. Even in the U. S. Senate, where we are not to look for pure patriotism, we find grave Senators voting to give the most important positions at their disposal to disunionists. He who is the most determined in his hostility to the Federal Government, seems to be the special favorite of the Democratic members of the American Congress.

John Brown was hung for endeavoring to subvert the institutions of one State, yet here we find a congregation of traitors, assembled at the national capital, with credentials in their pockets as the representatives of a free people, declaring their willingness and determination to subvert and destroy the institutions of the Federal Government.

Brown was hung for treason. Are these Democratic Congressmen less traitors? Brown paid the penalty of his rashness with his life—should not the same measure be meted to those traitors at Washington? John Brown was opposed to the institutions of Virginia, and Virginia being the stronger, took his life. Are not men who avow their hostility to the institutions of the Federal Government and their desire to destroy them, as amenable to the power of the Federal arm as was the "old insurgent"? The times are indeed strange in any form of government, when its representatives are permitted to declare their determination to destroy it and are suffered to go unpunished, remain unhung. If this Government—the remnant of her past history and the beckoning glories of her future—belong to the pro-slavery Democrats who are now at Washington, why then they have a right to do it as they please. They have a right to think proper, or if they think proper let it be considered. But thanks to our fathers and our father's God, these traitors at Washington are not the servants of the people, and subject to their commands and their instructions. They are imbecile to destroy, and should be suspended between the heavens and earth, for their very desire to do so.

If this General Government will ever remain still and suffer treason to be plotted in her councils, then we expect to see ere long the traitors triumphant. There should be but one course pursued towards those who declare in favor of dissolving this Union—they should be hung—hung until the last throbs of their traitorous hearts are stifled in death.

Mass Convention in Putnam.
The Republicans of Putnam held a Mass Convention on Saturday, for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention, to assemble at Indianapolis on the 22d of February.

The Convention was addressed by Dr. Stetson, John Hays, H. J. Hillen, Col. Matton and others. Resolutions were passed, opposing the usurpations and profligacy of the present administration—condemning the action of the present members of Congress—opposing the doctrine of J. B. in relation to the Territories—opposing the "opening of the African slave trade"—and in the present Democratic party responsible for the agitation of the subject of slavery—condemning the Southern Democracy who trample under foot the rights of the free press and of speech—in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas—opposing the interference by the people of one State, with the institutions of another State—condemning all who, from that of Harper's Ferry to the tarring and feathering of the Irishman, John Powers, in South Carolina, and the outrage at Berea, Kentucky—in favor of free hand for the white laborers of the North—in favor of Edward Bates of Missouri for the Presidency, and our fellow citizen Thos. H. Nelson as one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

The Convention was a very large one—the spirit of enthusiasm prevalent, and old Putnam seems to be awakened for the coming contest. My gallant son kept their armor bright & ready on all occasions for battle.

On last Tuesday, the old hoary-headed Traitor, Toombs, of Georgia, on the floor of the U. S. Senate uttered the following sentiment:

"The South was anxious to arrange her wrong. One blast from Virginia would summon a million of men to her aid. It pronounced the success of the Republican party cause for secession. She should never let the Republicans get hold of the reins of Government. She should not let her own arms be used to strike her blood shed. She should meet them at the threshold and drive them back or tear down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty and overthrow all universal ruin."

The North has recently learned how to appreciate "one blast from Virginia" and they regard it just as they would a blast from any other gasometer.

If the old traitor from Georgia, hopes by his plotting treason to intimidate the North, he will find when the time comes he has reckoned without his host. He will find the great North, with her 20,000,000 of inhabitants will march straight forward in the right, not interfering with the constitutional rights of anyone, but moving onward until the great doctrine of free labor, in all its different phases is established, and then, if it becomes necessary they will have a halberd and a sword for such traitors whenever they may be found.

At last, the California celebrity, is journeying in Washington. Though only thirty years old, he has become gray from hardships and exposure.

City Graded School.

Other duties prevented us from attending the examination, at the City School House on Wednesday afternoon, but from one who was present, and who is very competent to judge, we learn that the examination of department No. 3, under the direction of Miss Smith, was of a very superior character, and gave unusual satisfaction to those who witnessed it.

The pupils were examined in spelling, reading, mental and practical arithmetic and geography, and did great credit to themselves and their teacher.

Miss Smith is, perhaps, the most rigid disciplinarian in the school, as well as the most earnest and persevering in her efforts to impart a thorough knowledge of the lessons and subjects under consideration. No time or labor exhausts her patience, or cools her devotion to her scholars, or the cause in which she is engaged, and the parents of the pupils under her charge will have cause to thank her for the rigid adherence to rules and duties which she now maintains. The true philosophy of teaching is to have every lesson thoroughly understood before it is passed over, and every rule of order and decorum strictly adhered to.

This Miss Smith understands and practices. One of the characteristic features in this department, as in all others from the lowest to the highest, is the rule requiring the pupils to give the definition of the words which occur in their exercises in orthography. This is of incalculable advantage to the scholar, as it enables the student, the orator, the author or the professional man, to select readily the very word which will best convey the idea intended.

The exercises were resumed yesterday morning, by the examination of the pupils in No. 4, under the supervision of Miss Beebe. The reward of the patient, persevering efforts of Miss Beebe, is beginning to manifest itself in a manner too plain to be misunderstood. Her effort is reading, in which she not only excels, but she possesses the ability of teaching others to read—and to read well—to a degree, we have never seen equalled or approached. Her pupils—some forty in number—are all good readers. They not only speak the words correctly and observe the pauses, but they use the inflections, emphasis, and such like, in a manner that renders perfectly clear, the sense of the author, and delights the listener. Though surpassing in reading, Miss B. is by no means deficient in the various other branches taught in her department.

In mental arithmetic, she has been eminently successful, as is evidenced by the readiness, with which the youngest of her pupils solves and explains the most abstruse and difficult problems, and with a degree of perspicacity that is truly astonishing. Miss Beebe is deservedly very popular, not only with her pupils, but also with their parents and her entire circle of friends.

The afternoon was occupied by the examination of the pupils in No. 5, under the supervision of Mr. McKenzie. The pupils were examined in the usual branches, and the examination was, perhaps, more interesting than that of the less advanced scholars. The studies upon which they were examined, were mental and written arithmetic, reading, English grammar, &c., with all of which the scholars evinced a very thorough acquaintance, solving difficult problems with great rapidity, and analyzing them with much clearness and intelligence.

A large class of young Misses read in concert "Lochiel's Warning," some half dozen representing the warrior, while the others took the part of the wizard. The style of reading was unexceptionable, and showed a most admirable degree of training in this most important branch of education.

The exercises in English grammar were very interesting and creditable. Great care has been taken and much labor expended by the teacher, to have her pupils understand clearly and be able to analyze intelligently, every sentence presented.

Miss McKenzie is an excellent teacher, knows her duty well, and performs it faithfully. The bright and intelligent faces of her scholars, the facility and accuracy of their answers, and the universal look of approbation on part of the spectators, is only a part of her reward for her life of devotedness to the cause to which she is engaged. Miss McKenzie is deservedly a favorite with her pupils, and the citizens generally.

The classes taught by Prof. Moore and his very amiable lady, will be examined to-day, which will close the exercises of all who are friends of education, attend.

FOUR DEATHS—Lucius H. Gape, a young man aged 23 years, was found dead, in the parlor of his brother and sister, Stephen M. and Adeline W. Gape, one mile south of Middletown, in this county, on Wednesday morning the 24th inst. The deceased had been in very bad health for four or five years past, and had expressed a disposition to commit suicide, were it not for discrediting his friends. On Tuesday he had shaved and shaven himself very carefully, and after retiring to the parlor about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, had dressed himself in a suit of black, including shoes, gloves, &c.

The following letters found near his person and in his trunk will explain the manner of his death.

"I have taken my own life, by Prussel said. I want to die. I wish to be buried near my father."

L. H. GAPE.
Love Cove, Jan. 20.

My dear good Sister and Brother:
Pardon me! It was my wish to die. I place my whole trust in my Redeemer and believe that in him I shall have everlasting life. Oh! let me not grieve you. I only want to die. Forgive me my dear good Brother and Sister for anything I have said or done to cause you any moment's unhappiness. Ever truly,
LUCIUS GAPE.

The deceased has left two sisters, a brother and a brother-in-law and a large circle of friends. His death is a great loss to his family and friends.

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The Following are the reigning Sovereigns of Europe, has been kindly furnished us by a friend. It will be interesting to examine:

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schlegel, 80
King of Wurtemberg, 75
Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, 70
Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, 65
Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, 60
King of Belgium, 55
Pope Pius Ninth, 65
Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 65
Prince of Reuss-Greiz, 60
Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 60
Duke of Prussia, 65
Grand Duke of Tver, 60
Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, 55
King of Saxony, 55
Electress of Hesse, 55
King of Denmark, 55
Grand Duke of Brunswick, 55
Grand Duke of Hesse, 55
Emperor of France, 55
King of Bavaria, 55
King of Greece, 55
King of the Netherlands, 55
Duke of Nassau, 55
Emperor of Russia, 55
Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 55
Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 55
Prince of Meiningen, 55
Queen of Great Britain, 55
Duke of Hanover, 55
Duke of Modena, 55
King of Sardinia, 55
Prince of Lippe, 55
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 55
Sultan of Turkey, 55
King of Sweden, 55
Grand Duke of Baden, 55
Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, 55
Emperor of Austria, 55
Queen of Spain, 55
Prince of Waldeck, 55
Duke of Oldenburg, 55
King of Portugal, 55
Prince of Liechtenstein, 55
Duke of Parma, 55

OTHER SOVEREIGNS.

Emperor of Brazil, 55
Emperor of China, 55
Shah of Persia, 55
King of the Sandwich Islands, 55

The Meeting of the Legislatures.

The members of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee are now on a visit to the Legislature of Ohio, in session at Columbus. All along the route, since these bodies of men have touched the Buckeye State, there has been the greatest possible respect shown them. They have been received as brothers—having one parent.

As patriots—loving the same country. As American citizens—knowing neither a South or a North. As Christians—bowing before the same altar, and worshipping the same God. In these times of political excitement, when but too many of our countrymen are so far from the truth as to believe that the Union is a mere geographical expression, it is delightful to see the immediate representatives of three sovereign States come together, and form a better acquaintance. In these times, when unadvised and concealed demagogues, catching the infection as it is given out by the tongues of traitors at Washington, are crying disunion, disunion, all over the land—when at home politicians and loud-mouthed alarmists are going among the people and declaring this Union in danger, if the will of the majority is to be obeyed—while this is going on, it is pleasant to see the honest representatives of three great States—two Slave and one Free—shaking hands in friendship, and vowing to stand by the Union of these States until the crack of doom.

The people will rejoice everywhere, at this friendly meeting of the citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. Disunionists will feel the feeling between the North and the South will be thus cultivated. We only regret the Legislature of Indiana is not now in session, that all Hoosierdom might show to these brethren from the South her fidelity to the Union, and the conservative feelings that actuate her sons.

LONGEVITY OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

No less than thirteen of the fifty-six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upward, namely:

Charles Carroll of Maryland, 95
Wm. Ellery of Rhode Island, 93
John Adams of Massachusetts, 91
Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, 91
Robert T. Paine of Massachusetts, 83
Benjamin Franklin of Massachusetts, 83
William Williams of Connecticut, 81
William Floyd of Rhode Island, 83
Thomas McKean of Pennsylvania, 83
Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, 83
George Wythe of Virginia, 83
Francis Lewis of New York, 83
Matthew Thornton of Ireland, 83
Being an average of eighty-six years and ten months each, and the aggregate average of the "time honored thirteen," over four-score, is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for virtue, temperance and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

The Electoral College of 1860.

The Free States will be entitled to votes in the Electoral College as follows:

Maine, 3
New Hampshire, 3
Vermont, 3
Massachusetts, 13
Rhode Island, 4
Connecticut, 6
New York, 35
New Jersey, 7
Pennsylvania, 23
Ohio, 23
Total, 156

The Slave States will be entitled to votes in the Electoral College as follows:

Virginia, 15
Delaware, 3
Maryland, 8
North Carolina, 10
South Carolina, 9
Georgia, 10
Alabama, 7
Mississippi, 7
Louisiana, 7
Florida, 5
Total, 106

Total vote of Free States, 156
Total vote of Slave States, 106

Majority for Free States, 78
Majority for Slave States, 53

It is thus the will of the people of the United States, that the Union should remain a Union of free States.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in his letter of Tuesday says: "Those members who signed the pledge not to allow the plurality of votes to pass, now openly declare that their object in preventing an organization was to secure a practical dissolution."

When it is stated that Lady Franklin will pay a visit to New York within a few weeks, and that she will be the guest of a leading citizen distinguished for his philanthropic exertions in promoting the search for Sir John Franklin.

The Federal Government has issued a decree in the army 1,500 of Joseph's breech-loading guns, that cost \$250,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXIX CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 25.

HOUSE—Mr. Bristow spoke in a tone that but few of his words reached the Reporter's gallery. He was understood to denigrate the extremes of both parties, even as if an organization of the House is now effected. He believed our rights will be guarded until the people have time to make another election and send other representatives here in 1861, when appropriations would be made to pay our debts.

Kentucky never would look to a dissolution as a remedy for political ills—she will be the last to go out of the Union.

Mr. Woodson rose to a personal explanation, denying the truth of a dispatch in the N. Y. Herald, that he intended to propose the adoption of the plurality rule, believing that the election of a Speaker under such a rule, would be unconstitutional. He should never vote for, or favor it in any way. He indicated that the resolution he intended to offer from which had been adopted, to declare the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes dropped, until the contest is narrowed down to the two highest which would necessarily result in an election by a majority.

Mr. Ashmore said he wished to offer a resolution that the reporters of the N. Y. Herald be expelled from the galleries. No reason was given for this resolution. Mr. Ashmore said he simply had the resolution read for information. If any one desired to discuss, he would consent to let it lie over.

Mr. Keitt replied to some of the arguments of Mr. Corwin. He conceded that the sentiments of the fathers of the Republic were anti-slavery; but fresh from the theatre-fields of the Revolution, they embodied their sentiments and made a proslavery government.

The Republicans say they carry out the policy of the fathers of the government, but while they protest the sentiments they cover up the acts. Who made the fugitive slave law, and erected territory after territory, with slavery therein. He said the South accepted no protection from mortal man, however she will protect herself with her own right. She would drive back the hordes of Northern minions who might march against her. She will march on further to the South, and around her flag will be a civilization brighter than the sunbeams around the mountain. He said her destiny will be fulfilled, and then "damned be he who first cries 'Hold it enough!'"

Mr. Butler thought the Republicans agitating the Slavery question was the direct cause of John Brown's raid, and urged a union of the parties against the Republicans. He also expressed a hope that discussion would cease, and the House make an effort to organize.

Mr. Ashmore explained that his reason was based on an outrageous attack by the Herald on members of the House. He was free to say it was the most infamous and most libelous attack ever made on any deliberative assembly. It called Mr. Frey a filthy cur and a liar. It became the duty of the House to expel the Reporter entirely.

Mr. Colfax asked the gentleman to begin the purgation at the proper place. The official organ of the Administration, the Constitution, had so far forgotten its duty as to stigmatize the Republicans as traitors, using loathsome invectives, and saying they had been bought with a shilling.

Mr. Atherton made some remarks which produced the best possible feeling among members. He premised that if they cease debating for two weeks a Speaker would be elected before the end of that time.

The House then proceeded to vote. Necessary to a choice, 108. Sherman, 105; Boocock, 51; Smith of N. C., 24. Rest scattering.

Mr. Ashmore finally withdrew his resolution, as it would not be acted upon in the present condition of the House.

SENATE—Mr. Lane presented the proceedings of the Union meeting in New York, and read a letter from the secretary of the meeting, stating that the citizens had that day taken to the construction of laws, and with the fact known. Mr. Lane expressed the pleasure it gave him to present these resolutions, though he might not agree with every word therein contained. He hoped their meetings were indicative of sound sentiment at the, and they would continue to be held. He moved that the resolutions be read.

Mr. Hale objected to their acceptance, on the ground that the Senate had heretofore refused to receive a mere record and expression of opinions, which required no action at the hands of this body; he made the objection in no feeling of unkindness, he was as much gratified as any one, at the expression of patriotic sentiments.

Mr. Lane said, if it was in order to receive the resolutions, he hoped they would be incorporated in the remarks made.

Mr. Hale suggested that the subject be laid over till to-morrow. If the practice of the Senate had been what he had supposed, he would withdraw all objections.

Mr. Davis thought it could not properly go on the files of the Senate.

Mr. Lane withdrew the papers.

Mr. Freasenden presented a memorial for the payment of the mileage of the late D. C. Broderick—referred.

Mr. Price offered a resolution to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institute, with the name of the Vice President—adopted.

Mr. Brown's resolution, that the Territories are the common property of all the States, came up, and Mr. Wilson spoke at great length, and among his remarks, he said, in no country of Christendom were white men, subjected to such insults and indignities, as in the slaveholding States of this American Republic. Southern statesmen admitted that the opinions of Southern men had undergone a revolution, and this change had affected the policy of the General Government. The power of the slaveholding class was obtained through the instrumentality of the democratic party which was forced to carry the flags and bear the burdens of the privileged class.

He recounted a history of events since the close of the Mexican war to the present time, to show that the Democratic party had been compelled to act, always in the interests of the slave power. The slavery propaganda desired Cuba and Mexico in order to extend slavery, and it was to arrest this aggressive policy, and to restore the Government to the policy of its founders that the Republican party was organized. They believed that slavery was local and sectional—that Congress or the people of the territories could prohibit slavery. On these points they had just been overthrown in nearly all of the free States.

Mr. Wilson pronounced the threats of Southern men to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President, as a dissolution fear, which had been played in 1856, and was to be repeated now. The Northern Democrats who were taking the very car of the country with them, were professing of love for the Union, dared to rebuke the disloyal threats of their leaders, and were willing to resign the destinies of the country in the hands of men who avowed their intention to rule or ruin.

He interpreted Senator Clay's remarks to mean that they favored a dissolution of the Union did not intend to leave the capital, but were ready for a general collision, a bloody struggle in the halls of Congress. In reply to this threat he had to say, that Northern Senators could not be intimidated by it. They were here not to fight, but to legislate. He would give the Senator from N. C. notice, that should they be assaulted here with deadly intent, while in the discharge of their duties, their assaults would be repelled and retaliated by sons who will not dishonor father who fought at Bunker Hill and conquered at Saratoga.

Though reluctant to enter upon such a struggle, they would not abandon it in dishonor. The Democracy, held and controlled by slavery propaganda, stood before the nation as the enemy of human progress. He recounted the wrongs it had perpetrated in Kansas and elsewhere, and closed by expressing the hope that the intelligent patriotism would rebuke the mad exhibition of folly and fanaticism, which would shatter the Union into fragments, and proclaimed in the language of Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Mr. Clingman said that for the last 17 years the efficient slave law men had taken to support the Constitution, and the laws of that State require a man to perform himself before he can hold office there. Mr. Davis agreed with the Senator from North Carolina. He defended the South from a charge of violating compromises, and vindicated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the course of the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglas. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Wilson of his love of liberty, by reading the Liberator, for Garrison was the teacher of the Senator, and Garrison had avowed "no union with slaveholders." The Constitution is a sacred thing with death and an agreement with Hell! But he believed there are in the Bay State enough Democrats to drive back these men, hand to hand. He argued that the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was an encouragement to John Brown. "It was the language of one who seeks to carry war into a neighboring State. He saw a dark veil hanging over the future. He would preserve the Union, which our fathers had established, but would not sacrifice his honor or consistency. The Senator from Massachusetts should not arraign the South, and especially South Carolina, while his own State nullified a Constitutional law."

Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Etheridge, there was a call of the House, with a view of affording the absentees time to arrive, preliminary to voting for Speaker.

The proceedings connected with this subject occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Winslow, in order further to procure the attendance of the absentees, moved to adjourn.

This was decided in the negative—yeas 32; nays 190.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to ballot for Speaker, and the House proceeded to do so.

Mr. Hickman came into the Hall this morning determined to resist a vote to-day, but having learned that there was a general understanding yesterday that the House vote without interruption for two weeks, unless a Speaker was sooner elected, he was not disposed to break through the arrangement, though he would not concede he was bound by it. He would withhold his vote, until he found there was some reason to change the determination. He would not engage in this ridiculous farce. When his vote could be of any service, it could be had.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., said the gentleman had mistook. He [Craig] had intended to go to no such arrangement.

The House proceeded to vote. When the name of Mr. Hamilton was reached, he said that he referred to the fact that some of his friends had, without consultation with him, put his name in nomination for Speaker. It was done doubtless in the hope that the conservative elements would rally around him to defeat the common purpose of the House to provide for a deliberative body, nor did he consider himself constrained to responsible a duty—being confident that the use of his name could do no good, he begged leave to withdraw it. He thanked his friends for their favorable regards. He wished to say one thing—he did not deal in harsh language. Much had been said about secession. He would not now give his views on the merits of that question, but would content himself with this remark, viz: whatever sentiments may exist on the other side as to the maintaining of the Union at all hazards, he believed disunion was this day upon us; it might be in the power of the conservative element to avert it, but it could not be done by the election of a Black Republican Speaker.

The people of Texas were as devoted to the Union as any other citizens; they had manifested their devotion to it by much liberality, and by yielding up their nationality, and yet this same people and State are now resolved it were better that the wheels of Government should be arrested to-day and that there should be no organization, rather than Mr. Sherman should be seated in the Speaker's chair. The Legislature of Texas had appropriated \$50,000

to pay the expenses, if necessary, of the representatives of that State.

In view of a still further struggle on this subject, the roll call having been completed, the result was found to be as follows:

Whole number of votes 226; necessary to a choice 114. Sherman, 109; Boocock, 51; Smith, of N. C., 57; Davis, of Ind., 5; McClernand, 3; the remainder scattering among eight others.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House again vote and resume the previous question.

Some debate, as to the proposal of Mr. Etheridge of yesterday. Several members claiming that they were not bound by any agreement supposed to have been made about balloting.

The Republicans, after calling for a vote, and some confusion prevailing, the House finally came to a vote and balloted three times; the last time with the following result:

Whole number of votes 227; necessary to a choice 114. Sherman, 109; Boocock, 51; Smith, of N. C., 53; Gilmer, 4; Davis, of Ind., 7; Florence, 4. The remaining votes were scattered among 13 other candidates.

SENATE—Mr. Rice introduced a bill to relieve the mail contractors.

Mr. Benjamin introduced a bill to authorize the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church to enter a certain tract of land in Wisconsin—referred.

Mr. Bright introduced a resolution to increase the committee on claims, to seven—adopted.

The Vice President was authorized to appoint the two additional members.

Mr. Hunter wished Mr. Douglas's resolution called up, and made a special order for Tuesday, at half past 1 o'clock, as he wished to speak on it.

Mr. Davis objected, on the ground that a Committee had been appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry raid, and suggest legislation which may be necessary.

He referred to Mr. Douglas's remark that Mr. Buchanan's letter in reply to Governor Wise was regarded by the South as an official announcement that the Constitution and laws conferred no power on the President to protect one State from invasion by another.

For himself he said he formed no such impression; he thought it placed the President in a false position and desired the Secretary to read the correspondence which was done.

Mr. Davis remarked that it was evident from the letter of the President that he did not deny the power of the federal government to pass the necessary laws to protect the States from invasion. He only said that no power had been conferred on him to do what the Governor of Va. asked. The power belonged to Congress and not to the Executive. The President had no power to call out the militia, and the policy of the founders of the government was to restrict the Executive power. He never would be willing to grant the President power to call out the militia or to invade a State. He would never consent from motives of expediency to invest the Executive with a great centralizing power.

Mr. Douglas said the Senator from Miss., certainly could not have read his speech; he made no criticism on the President's letter; he made no issue with him; his impression rendered the President's letter was that he thought the Constitution conferred no power on the federal government to interfere, though he might have meant that the Constitution and laws gave him the power. Still he desired to make no issue with the President, his only object was to secure the enactment of official laws. The Senator from Miss. had intimated that legislation would authorize such invasion of States and then wait to show that the President did not want to do with him.

Mr. Davis asked if he wished the President clothed with authority to suppress conspiracy.

Mr. Douglas replied no, he only wished the grand jurors in the U. S. courts to indict and cause the United States to prosecute when convicted. He never wished to put any one at the head of the army to seek out and punish offenders; he only wanted to give the courts jurisdiction over these cases, but if a military force from one State be in the act of invading another then he wanted to authorize the employment of a military force to repel invasion.

Mr. Davis said it was not necessary to attack any one of the States, to constitute an attack on one State was an attack on the Union itself, and was treason.

Mr. Douglas contended that an attack on Virginia, without a desire to affect the Federal Government, was only treason against Virginia. He would not however debate that point now.

Hunter's resolution was adopted.

Wilson concluded his speech by reviewing the aggressions of the South.

Mr. Davis followed in defense of the South; and during the debate said the election of some Republicans would not cause a dissolution of the Union, as intimated Senator Foster of Vermont.

Mr. Foster—in case of a dissolution, the West will not remain with the North.

Mr. Wigfall defended Texas from the charge of receiving millions of dollars for territory to which she had no title.

Washington, Jan. 27.

HOUSE—Mr. Adrian moved to read a paragraph from the N. Y. Tribune, in which it was said that Messrs. Horace F